

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 37. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.]

## BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## TO DISTILLERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all bonds due by Distillers for duties on stills that may remain unpaid in my office on the last day of this month, will be immediately thereafter (without discrimination) handed over to the Attorney for the U. S. to put in suit.

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector for the 2d Collection Dist. of Ky.

Lex. Sept. 6th, 1817.—3t

## COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1817.  
NOTICE.—Written proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, until the 30th of Oct. ensuing, to furnish for the United States Army, service seventy thousand yards of cotton drilling, and eighty five thousand yards of cotton shirting, of domestic manufacture. Samples of the drilling and shirting, on which it is intended to found contracts for those articles, will be transmitted to any manufacturer who shall make application for them, by letter addressed to this office, with such information as may be requested. A contract will not be made with the same manufacturer, or company, for a greater number of yards than 20,000, of either shirting or drilling. Bonds with sureties will be required for the due execution of all contracts: and no shirting or drilling which shall be declared by the United States Inspector to be in any respect inferior to the sample on which the contract is founded, will be received at any price. The Drilling is to be 27 and the Shirting 32 inches wide.

CALENDER IRVINE,  
Commissary General of Purchases.

The Editors of papers who publish the laws of the United States at Boston, Middletown, Conn. Providence, R. I. New-York city, Albany, Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del. Baltimore, Lexington, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, are requested to give the above an insertion once a week for six weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Commissary General at Philadelphia.  
September 6, 1817.—6t

## WILL BE SOLD,

ON Thursday October 23, unless sold at a private sale before that time, A HANDSOME FARM OF 307 ACRES, of first rate land, three miles from Lexington near Todd's road; this farm is handsomely situated and well watered, about 100 acres cleared, the balance good timbered and in handsome order; a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and a log house, Barn, outhouses and a handsome young bearing orchard of Apple and Peach trees. Also, on the same day will be sold my stock of Horses, Mares and Colts, a Cart, a strong new road wagon, a large quantity of hay in the Stack, and Oats. Possession will be given on the 1st day of January 1818, a negro man a Shoemaker by trade and his family. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.  
GEORGE NORTON,  
Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817.—4t

## THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully solicited by their humble servant JAMES M. PIKE, to notice his New Establishment on Main Street, three doors below the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and immediately opposite Maj. Fishel's Tin Ware Store, in the opening of which, he has spared neither trouble nor expense (within the limits of his ability) to furnish in a manner suitable for their convenience and accommodation, and where he is now anxiously waiting to obey their commands, flattering himself he will be able to give proper satisfaction in every branch of his profession; and promising strict attention and punctuality to the execution of their respective orders. The Gentlemen's Dressing Room being apart from his front Shop, affords him the pleasure of respectfully inviting the custom of the Ladies, and the prospect of his soon having a supply of stock, will enable him to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Prizettes, Clusters, Bandeaux, &c.* which if they fall in point of elegance or workmanship, will be cheerfully taken back and the money refunded.  
Gentlemen's *Crop Wigs*, natural, handsome, and becoming, furnished at a short notice and under the same obligation; and while he encroaches upon the attention of the public, by this lengthy communication, permit him to present his sincere and unfeigned acknowledgments, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he has become a resident in this place; hoping by his future exertions to please, he will merit a continuance of their patronage.

He has just received a small invoice of Goods from the eastward, among which are, a few elegant *Steel Pens*; *Silk Stoppers*, inferior to none in the town; *Sealing Wax*, in boxes for the Toilette; and in sticks, of a superior quality; *Perfumed powder Soap* in boxes; *French tooth Powder*; *Tooth Brushes*; *Rouge*, fine and superfine; *Pomatum*; *Russian Oil* for the hair, the properties of which need only to be used to be known; as it is pronounced generally, superior to any Oil ever before imported; a few elegant *Shell Bases*, made of Rice and lined with Tortoise Shell; *Wax Cans*; *Court Plaster*; *Shaving Boxes*; *Watch Trunks* and *Chains*, double Gilt; a few pair of superb *Stocking Ties*; *Spanish Segars* of the real genuine Cuba Tobacco; *Torpedoes*; *Sporting Segars*, &c. &c.  
All favors gratefully acknowledged by the Public's devoted humble servant,  
JAMES M. PIKE.

CASH and the highest price will be given for good HUMAN HAIR.  
Lexington, August 30, 1817.—3t.

## CASH—for Barley.

A BREWERY in this place, offer the highest price for BARLEY of a good quality. They will enter into engagements for next year's crop. Enquire at the store of ELISHA WARFIELD, Esq. GEORGE WOOD & Co.  
Lexington, Aug. 16.—9w\*

## LAW OF KENTUCKY.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette and at Mr. FISKE's Book-Store, the THIRD VOLUME of BRANFORD's edition of the Laws of Kentucky, embracing all the laws of this Commonwealth of a general nature to the present time.  
June 2—4t

## ELEGANT CARPETING

Just received and for sale at the Store of  
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
August 2.—4t

## WILLIAM ROSS'S

SHOE & GROCERY STORE,  
NEARLY opposite the Market-house, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of

## Shoes and Groceries, to wit:

Men's fine leather lined Shoes  
Men's shoes with straps  
Men's fine leather Pump  
Men's coarse Shoes  
Ladies' London dress  
Kid Morocco Shoes  
Ladies' high heel'd Shoes  
Ladies' Morocco Shoes  
Ladies' plain Morocco  
Slippers of different colours  
Ladies' Morocco cork-soled Shoes  
Ladies' leather ties and Slippers  
Children's Morocco & leather Shoes  
Children's Morocco Hats  
Morocco Skins of different colours  
White wetting Skins  
Boot tassels and Shoe strings  
Boot cord and Shoe binding  
Boot webbing for boot straps  
Black hall of the best quality  
Russian bristle and hair  
Scrubbing and Shoe brushes  
Men's Boots  
Boys' Boots  
Ladies' white Kids  
Children's leather and Morocco Boots  
Combs and Windsor Soap  
Snuff Boxes, Suspender and Beads

## Groceries:

Frontegan Wine  
Madera, Port, Claret  
and Sherry Wines  
Fourth proof Jamaica  
Spirits  
Fourth proof French  
Brandy  
Fourth proof Holland  
Gin  
Old Whiskey  
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas  
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice  
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars  
Liquorice Ball & Candy  
All of which will be sold low for Cash in hand  
Also, some best *Flaxseed Oil* and a Share in the Lexington Library.  
Lexington, Aug. 23, 1817.—4t

## J. C. WENZEL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF  
PIANO FORTES.

ORNAMENTED AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS, of superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.

He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes manufactured by the best workman in Philadelphia, elegantly polished, and of the Vienna construction.

He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of *Musical Instruments*, with one, six, or eight keys—*CLAMBER ORGANS*, *CLARINETTES*, and other musical instruments, &c. &c.

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## English Cattle at Auction.

ON Monday the 20th day of October next, will be sold without reserve, a choice stock of CATTLE for breeding, being the entire stock of the subscriber, who has given great attention for several years past in selecting the best animals that could be procured in this state, for that object—they are principally from the stock of Peebles, Hume, Inskeep, Smith, and Crockett, with the young cattle of his own raising, and are now sold not from choice but necessity; there are no cattle in the state superior to them, either in form, color or blood. Farmers and graziers, who are not this breed of cattle, will at this sale have an opportunity of supplying themselves; those who have them know their value, and will not doubt enlarge their stock. A steer of the improved breed, will fetch from the butcher at 3 years old, double the money that a steer of four years old will of the common breed, whereby a year's keep of the animal is saved, the risk of life for a year, and double the sum is put into the farmer's pocket, one year sooner, which is another saving or gain of the interest—and further, this breed of cattle gives a greater quantity of milk, in no country in the world, do butter and cheese bear as high a price as in this, compared with the price of grain. The stock consists of 150 head, amongst which are, some choice MILCH COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES and YOUNG BULLS. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms, 12 months credit for negotiable notes with approved endorses.  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
Sanders, Aug. 16, 1817.—10.

## New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD,  
HAS just received and is now opening at his Store in Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of  
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, CHINA & LITHOGRAPHIC WARE, the principal part of which being selected by himself in Philadelphia from the Cash Houses and at Auction, he will be enabled to sell as low, if not lower than any goods brought to this market. viz—

Superfine Second and Pelisse Cloths;  
Cassimeres, Flannels;  
Point and Rose Blankets;  
Linen and Cotton Cambric;  
Fancy Lace Muslin in patterns;  
India, Book, Mull, Leno, Cross barr'd and stripe Corded Muslins;  
Dimities, Check and Domestic Cottons;  
Black, Gilt and coloured Bombazets;  
Cottons, Cassimeres, Virginia Cotton Goods;  
Florence, Mantua, Levantine and Lutestring Silks;  
5-4, 6-4 & 7-4 Damask and Levantine Silk and Cotton Shawls;  
Florentine, Mersailles, Tollenet and Silk stripe Vesting;  
An elegant assortment of Gingham and Prints;  
7-8ths & 4-4ths Steam Loom and Shirting Cambric;  
Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hosiery;  
Linen, Damask, and Cotton Table Cloths;  
Twil'd Silk, Madras, Flage, Bandannee and Cotton Handkerchiefs;  
7-8ths and 4-4ths Irish Linen, Sheet and Longawl—Black Feathers—Silk Cotton and Silver Lace;  
Tapes, Ribbons, Cotton Balls and Nuns Thread.

All assortment of *SLAV BONNETS*, Plated Castles, Trays, Toilet Glasses, Wadkin's Ink Powder, Cotton Glass & Letter Paper;  
Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons; Scissors, Spectacles, Ivory, Tortoiseshell and Redding Combs;  
Silk, Metal, Plated, Gilt and Glass Buttons. A general assortment of *SADDLERY*, Saddle, Web and Plush;  
Files assorted; Hinges and Screws;  
Drawer, Book-Case, Cupboard;  
Part and Stock Locks.

An complete assortment of Caststeel Chisels and Gouges—Angers, Gimblets, Hatchets and Hammer; Axes, Tacks, Shoe Pincers, Nippers, &c.  
Mill, Pitt, Hand, Tenant, Dovetail, &c. Cut, Veneering and Compass Saws;  
Real Turkey Oil Stones, dble and single Plane Irons;

Wire Sieves, Brass and Iron Wire;  
Shovels and Tongs—Spades and Shovels;  
Coopers Adzes, Axes and Compasses, and Carpenters Adzes;  
Brass Bureau, Desk and Sidelboard Mounting; Quadrants for Secretary Desks;  
Wrought and Cut Tacks, and Sprigs of all sizes; Tenter Hooks and Fish Hooks—Steelyards of diff't wts. Anvils, Vices, real Crowley Steel; Drawing Knives;  
Brass flat-bottom and straight Candlesticks—Wheel Irons of an excellent quality—  
Fresh TEAS & COFFEE, of superior quality, together with other Groceries.

Liverpool and China Cups and Saucers, Tea and Coffee, Wash Basins and Ewers;  
Large and Dessert Plates, together with a general assortment of Queens Ware and Glass.  
Lexington, August 9, 1817.—6

## Commission Ware-House.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,  
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,  
Have erected large and commodious  
Brick Ware-Houses & Cellars,  
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures, Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding to the river or to country merchants. Bills and Debits collected, and punctually remitted. Purchases made, and generally all *BROKERAGE* and *COMMISSION BUSINESS* transacted.  
CINCINNATI, February 19, 1817.—4t

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE,  
which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

TILFORD, TROTTER & Co.  
P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.  
Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices.  
January 1, 1817.—128—4t

Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and COARSE HORSE HAIR & COWS TAILS, at the Auction and Commission Store of  
LEXINGTON, Aug. 2, 1817.—4t

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## STOP THE THIEF!

SOME rogue on the night of the 30th of August, stole out of the pasture of the subscriber, living one mile from Lexington, on the Versailles road, a BLACK HORSE, 10 or 12 years old, 13 hands high, heavy made, trot short, and shod before; his right eye white, and has some white hair on his rump. A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief, with a generous one for the delivery of the horse, or any information that will enable me to catch him.  
CHARLES ECKLES.  
September 6, 1817.—3t

## Frederici & Haller, Tailors.

BEFORE leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have removed their Shop from Short street to Mill street, into the house formerly occupied by Joseph Vance, next door to Wm. Z. Sadler's, where they are now ready to do work for any person who may favour them with their custom, and hope by paying particular attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.—They return their most sincere thanks to their former customers for their liberal encouragement, and hope they will continue to encourage them; there are also three or four boys wanted as apprentices to the above business. Boys will have an opportunity of getting good bargains by applying immediately.  
Lex. Sept. 6, 1817.—4t

## T. KANE, Tailor, &c.

(Late Foreman to Messrs. Watsons, of Phila.)  
GRATEFUL for the very flattering encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous Friends and the public in general, and begs to assure them that having completed arrangements for more extensively carrying on his business, their orders shall be attended to with a degree of punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled in the western country.

Gentlemen once leaving their measures with him and addressing him by letter, can have complete suits of the most fashionable clothes sent to any part of the country on the shortest notice.

NAVY & MILITARY UNIFORMS, LADIES' HABITS, &c. executed in a superior style.  
Two or three young lads of respectable families will be taken as apprentices.  
Chapelade, Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817.—4t

## 20 Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY on Tuesday the 2d of Sept. a Negro Man named BILLY, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; he is a bright black, stout and well made, thick lips, and nose very flat, the little finger of the right hand is a little crooked and his legs are scared. He had on when he went away a grey linsey coat, new tow linen trousers, linen shirt, white waistcoat, new shoes and black fur hat. He took with him the following articles of clothing: one blue and white cross-bar gingham jacket, one cotton shirt, one pair of black cloth pantaloons, and two good blankets. It is supposed that he will turn about the town or precincts for two or three days, and will then start for Cincinnati or Limestone. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, if out of the county ten, and if in town five dollars, with all reasonable expenses paid on his being secured. JOHN LOCKWOOD.  
Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817.—4t

## ALEX. PARKER & SON.

Have just imported from Philadelphia, AND now opening at their Store in Lexington, on Main-Street, opposite the Court house, a very extensive and elegant assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens & China Ware, Hard and Glass Ware.



## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM LAGUIRA.

The schr. *Attractive*, Bodom, arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, in 16 days from Lagaira. Left, brig *Rapid*, for Baltimore, uncertain; schr. *Josephine*, Kitts, for Philadelphia, in 6 days, the only American vessels there. Markets, flour 22 to 23, plenty at market—cocoa, coffee and horns, scarce.

The Royalists had got possession of part of the Island of Margareta, but had lost many men. General Morillo sent on to Lagaira before our departure, for as many surgeons as could be obtained, but found only one, a Frenchman. Both parties, says Capt. B., are very cruel to their prisoners, and never give any quarters. Prisoners, when taken, are murdered in different ways, agreeably to the whims of their commanders. A few days before the *Attractive* sailed, a schr. under the Danish flag, from Cumana, arrived with several prisoners, male and female; among them was a beautiful young girl, who was sentenced to have both her hands cut off, for having been caught in the act of making a patriot flag.

### EAST INDIAN WAR.

#### FROM THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.

A friend has furnished us with a file of Calcutta papers to March 17th. We find on perusing them that the East India Company had been engaged in a new military enterprise of some importance. We gather the following history of it, from such official documents as are published in these papers.

By the treaty concluded with Dowlut Row Scindiah in December, 1803, certain territories in the Doab, and on the right bank of the Jumna, which had been previously conquered, were ceded to the company. The fort of Hattarass, in possession of Thakoor Dyaram, was in the ceded territory, and the allegiance of Dyaram was thus transferred to the British government. The government, however, disposed to indulge Dyaram as far as it was safe, permitted him to keep up a large military establishment, supposing that when he found himself protected from invasion, and secured in the enjoyment of his private rights, he would voluntarily disband his retainers by degrees, and suffer his fort to go to decay. He was indulged also in the assumption of claims which did not belong to him, under the expectation that this liberality would conciliate his attachment to the government, and his prompt obedience to the local authorities, in every other matter.

He however directed his attention to the aggrandisement of his power, and had begun to evade and resist the orders of the constituted authorities—he screened from punishment persons who had been guilty of robbery and murder, denied the officers of the government access to the fort and Guege of Hattarass, and arbitrarily punished individuals at his discretion. Repeated admonitions had been attended with but a temporary effect, or had been entirely disregarded, until arrangements were made for assembling a large military force in the neighborhood of the fort. He was not apprised of the approach of the troops until the 10th of February last, when he immediately commenced preparations for the defence of the fort.

On the morning of the 12th the place was invested by a large force of government troops, commanded by Maj. General Marshall. The whole was arranged in divisions and brigades, the artillery under the command of Maj. Genl. Horsford; the infantry, consisting of nine regiments, under Maj. Genl. Brown; and the miners and pioneers under Maj. Aubury, chief engineer.

About four days were spent, after the place was invested, in fruitless negotiations. Dyaram was told that if he persisted in his resistance, he would be regarded as a rebel, and his estates would be forfeited. On the other hand, if he submitted to the measures prescribed by government, his past misconduct would be overlooked, he should retain his property, and no alteration should be made in the terms on which he held his Zemindary; he should be allowed a reasonable compensation for the arms and military stores possessed by him, and be permitted to retain such a number of armed men, as should be sufficient for his present protection and convenience. He listened to these propositions, only in such a manner as to gain a little time in maturing his preparations for defence.

On the 16th, hostilities commenced, and on the 22d, the bombardment of the fort, from a great number of batteries, was actively commenced. The firing was returned from the fort with little effect. On the 24th the Kuttra was evacuated, and on the same night batteries were erected on the works of it against the principal fort. The batteries continued to play upon Hattarass with great effect, until March 2d.

Maj. Genl. Marshall in a despatch of March 5, says, "the fort of Hattarass has fallen, and our troops obtained possession of it at eleven last night."—"The mortars and rockets opened on the fort at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with great effect, and continued, until the moment Dyaram with his horse, sallied out and left the fort.—The troops in the trenches immediately pushed for the gateways, and established themselves with little opposition from the few who remained. The practice in our batteries was admirable throughout, and at 5 in the evening a lurk shell blew up one of the enemy's magazines, with an explosion too awful and terrific for description, enveloping the whole fort in smoke and ruin. To this circumstance, and to the fire and destruction carried into the place

by the increasing discharge of the mortars, the whole of which, 42 in number, were brought into use, we owe the fortunate event of being in possession of the formidable fort of Hattarass so soon and with so little loss." This is the latest information from the army contained in these papers. The conquest of the fort probably terminated the war.

## POLITICAL.

### FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

#### DINNER TO MR. ADAMS.

Arrangements have been made in Boston to honour with a public dinner, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who has been absent from this continent about eight years, on business of momentous importance to his country. Among the most prominent and conspicuous members of the committee of arrangements selected for that purpose, is HARRISON G. ORIS, particularly distinguished for his blue-light attachment to the "fast anchored" republicans, and his implacable animosity to the republican administrations and their measures—and his rancorous opposition to the sacred and immutable principles of right, the violation of which caused the sword of justice to be unsheathed against Great Britain. We also observe that a great majority of the committee above mentioned are the disciples of the same political faith as Mr. Oris, and well known as the violent advocates of the cause of the enemy during the late war. They now come forward to do homage to those virtues and that character which they a short time since wickedly stigmatised with the most opprobrious appellations.

"We'll play the orator as well as Nestor; Deceive more slyly than Ulysses could; We can add colours even to the camelion; Change shapes with Proteus for advantages." We cannot entertain the belief, that the republicans of the nation are so completely blind to the efforts of federal demagogues, as to doubt of the end which is expected to be gained by their manoeuvres. For our part, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we desire no truce with those who, during the exigencies and trials of the late war, have by their avowed principles and deliberate acts, proved themselves traitors to their country!

### FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

#### MR. ADAMS.

A public dinner is to be given to this gentleman: by whom? By men, who seven years ago, spurned him from them with every mark of contempt and expression of scorn. Do they acknowledge now the correctness of the conduct of Mr. Adams? Is this proceeding in the form of atonement and repentance? Not at all. Federalists have been vanquished in arms, but they triumph by art, and the spoils of victory are theirs. Republicans have endured the labours of the field, and gained the victory, and what do they get? Contempt. Who now welcome the champion of his country's rights? Federalists! Who act the guardian genius of the country and decree rewards to its patriotic children? Federalists! What gives them the exclusive right to welcome and reward patriotism? Was it their opposition to our country's enemies? Was it their generous support of the war? Was it the patriotic object of the Hartford Convention? Was it the loud and heart-felt plaudits of naval and military gallantry? Will republicans now give up the trophies of victory, and follow humble and subordinate menials in the triumphal procession? Will they act on a political subject subordinate to federalists? For shame, Republicans! Retire from the disgraceful union. Be first on republican ground, or retire.—Union has no safety for you, which throws you under a federal leader. Retire from the embrace of your enemy, or die! It is the icy grasp of death.

### FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

#### THE TENDER MERCIES OF ROYALTY!

Our readers no doubt recollect the cruel and diabolical treatment inflicted by the royalists in the province of Cumana, in South America, many months since, on a beautiful and accomplished female, whose guilt consisted of nothing more heinous than being attached to the cause of liberty and its defenders; which, however, in the eye of despots and their cringing and corrupt slaves, is sufficient to call upon the devoted heads of their victims the most cruel and deliberate vengeance.

Although that case was then announced as a singular expression of the atrocious temper and brutal ferocity of the royal blood hounds, yet similar scenes have followed in succession, and the most infamous and horrid acts still continue to be perpetrated.

The captain of the schooner *Attractive*, which arrived at Boston on the 21st instant, direct from Lagaira, brings to his departure, a vessel arrived at that place from Cumana, under the Danish flag, with several prisoners of both sexes; among whom was a beautiful young girl, who was sentenced to have both her hands cut off, for having been caught in the act of making a patriot flag!

"What! does no lightning flash, No thunder-bellow, when such monstrous acts Are owned, avowed, confessed? All-seeing sun! Hide, hide in shameful night thy beaming head, And cease to view the sorrows of thy race!"

As despotism is nourished by the blood of its subjects, and derives its sustenance from the miseries and wretchedness of those who are subordinate to its dominion, it cannot be expected that the state of things in South America will be effectually alleviated, until the accumu-

lating strength of the patriots shall completely divest the titled brute of Spain, who sits in judgment on the fate of human beings, of the authority he so pre-eminently disgraces. It is not in South America that the tyrannical, exterminating character of Ferdinand is alone exemplified. View his ungrateful conduct towards the supreme junta of Seville, who protected his crown and preserved inviolate his kingdom! Where are the members of that assembly? Sacrificed to his malicious caprice, or compelled to fly from the guilty fangs of the monster whom they had restored to power!

If the powers, who profess to be the mediators of Europe, have a just right to interfere in the transactions of nations on that continent, how much more are the United States impelled by every sacred principle of humanity, to throw their weight into the scale of the patriots, who are struggling on this continent, against the most ferocious tyranny that ever existed!

#### EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"Gibraltar, June 25.—There is a report to day, that there exists an insurrection in Spain—say, at Seville, headed by the Priesthood, in consequence of a tax having been levied very recently on the church property. All the troops round Cadiz have been marched into the town to prevent the commotion extending." We know that a tax on church property has been one of the Ways and Means instituted to collect a revenue in Spain. Boston Centinel.

#### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

An eastern print very properly reminds those concerned of the approaching operations of the Navigation Act, passed at the last session of Congress. It will be remembered, that this law takes effect on the first of October. Amongst other provisions, it enacts, that coasting vessels passing from one state to another, (unless it be an adjoining state, or on a navigable lake or river, or from Long Island to Rhode Island,) shall each pay a duty of fifty per cent per ton, unless at least three-fourths of her crew are American citizens; in which case the duty will be reduced to six cents per ton. It also enacts, that every American vessel entering from a foreign port shall pay a duty of fifty cents per ton, unless her officers and at least two-thirds of her crew are American citizens; but this provision does not extend to vessels, which departed from home prior to the first of May last, until after they return to some port of the United States.

The financial embarrassments of the British government appear, by the last advices, to be as great as ever. The Committee on Finance, in the House of Commons, has reported a deficiency of fifteen millions and upwards for the present year, more than seventy millions of dollars. This sum, it is suggested, will be raised by loan, and of course a new imposition of taxes must be laid to pay the additional interest.

It may afford some illustration of the difference in point of expensiveness, between republican and monarchical governments, to remark, that the British must raise by loan, in this year of peace, a sum more than half as large as the whole debt of the United States, and that their whole expenses for this year will be nearly triple the amount of our whole debt, and about twenty times the amount of our annual expenses—in addition to which they collect, for poor rates, about four times the amount of our whole expenses, and in tithes for the church about double, making their whole annual expenses about twenty-six times as great as ours. Their population is not quite double.—Boston Patriot.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### MARINE SERPENT.

BOSTON, AUGUST 21.

A gentleman who has been in Gloucester, has given us the following account of this animal.

It was seen in the harbor of Gloucester on Sunday afternoon, and Monday afternoon. On Tuesday the weather was rough, and he did not make his appearance. From what has been observed of his habits, it seems that he approaches the shore, and shows himself above the surface, when the water is smooth and the weather warm.

On Sunday and Monday very distinct views were had of him by various persons. Gentlemen who have been at Gloucester, and attended to the accounts of those who have seen him at different times, and in different situations, think there can be no doubt that the animal is a serpent, in kind; that he is at least eight, and more probably an hundred feet long, and nearly of the size of a four barrel, at the largest place. As to the bunches, or protuberances, which have been mentioned, these are thought to be nothing more than the appearances occasioned by his manner of motion. He does not wind laterally along, as serpents commonly do, but his motion is undulatory, or consisting in alternate rising and depression, somewhat like the motion of a caterpillar. Mr. Johnston, a young man, who went in a boat to visit a vessel in the harbour, on Sunday in the dusk of the evening, came very near to him, before he discovered him, so that he might have reached him with his oar. He was still, and appeared to be reposing. He was round and smooth, and had nothing like bunches. His head, though in its front it is circular, is not flat, like a common serpent's, but the top is elevated, prominent and round; and owing to this latter circumstance, a side view of his head a little resembles that of a dog's.

Capt. Beach, who appears to have examined him very often, and sometimes in favourable situations, says his head is the

size of a common bucket.—He has seen him with his mouth open, his under jaw and teeth like a shark's, his head round, with apparently very thick scales, and his whole appearance very terrific. Credible persons aver, that they have seen him swimming into the harbour, with great speed, holding his head eight feet above the water. More often he moves along, with his head under water, showing the line of his back, or with his head immediately above the surface. He appears to be round with large scales, which, when he contracts his folds, give rigid appearance to his back, but when he extends himself the scales incline, and do not prevent his appearing smooth. His general color is dark brown; his head dark brown, intermixed with white. He often turns very quick, bringing his head near his tail, and putting himself into the form of a staple. Capt. John Beach, jr. has completed a drawing of him, which is to be engraved. As he has seen him several times, it is probable his likeness will be tolerably just. The people of Gloucester however intend to be able to give a better account of him, if he should stay longer in their harbour. Shark hooks, variously baited and attached to buoys, have been set afloat in the harbor, and several boats, well manned and armed, were destined to attack him yesterday, if he showed himself.

The volume of Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, for 1808—9—10, contains a paper by Dr. Barclay upon the animal that was cast ashore on the island of Stromsa, one of the Orkney Islands, September 1808. Dr. Barclay seems to be of opinion that this was a new animal, of a different genus or species from any heretofore described in the annals of Natural History. From the account, which we received from gentlemen who returned from Gloucester yesterday, the substance of which is previously given, we are satisfied that the animal there bears no resemblance to that which was cast on shore at Stromsa. The former is of the serpent, the latter of the fish kind.

We learn that there are now living at Deer Isle, in Penobscot Bay, several people who have repeatedly mentioned having seen near that island, in the year 1783, a monster which is described as similar to that which has now visited Cape-Ann Harbour.—Daily Advertiser.

By the following account, copied from a file of the Salem Gazette, printed in 1793, it appears that one at least of these extraordinary inhabitants of the deep, has before appeared on our own coast:—

### SEA MONSTER.

Capt. Crabtree, who lately arrived at Frenchman's bay, and now in this town, gives the following account of an extraordinary sea serpent, the authenticity of which may be depended on.—

"On the 20th of June last, being on my passage from the W. Indies, in the morning, having just made Point Desart Island, distant nearly ten leagues, I suddenly got sight of a serpent of an enormous size, swimming on the surface of the ocean, its head elevated about six or eight feet out of water, rather prone forward. That part of the body which was out of the water, I judged to be about the size of a barrel in circumference, but the head larger, having some resemblance to a horse's. According to the most accurate computation which I made in my mind of his length, I think it could not be less than from 55 to 60 feet, and perhaps longer. That part of the body which was not elevated, but of which I had a distinct view several times, was larger than the part out of water. The body of a dark brown.

I was within two hundred yards of it near an hour; during which time, as it discovered no inclination to molest us, myself and the whole crew observed it with the minutest attention; nor was its attention less fixed on us. The eyes were perfectly black, sharp and piercing. I was so near it as to observe clearly that there were no fins or external appendages to the body; but that its motion was by the writhings of the body, like other serpents.—During the time it was with us, several flocks of birds flew near, which it eyed very narrowly. I observed in it the greatest agility and quickness of motion."

There is no doubt but this is one of the two which have been seen in these parts. All accounts agree respecting their size and appearance. Two of them (perhaps the same) were once seen on shore of the Cranberry island, but immediately took to the water on being discovered. These are the first ever seen in our seas, that we have any account of though they have been seen on the coast of Norway.

This kind of animal must either be very few in number, or their haunts chiefly beyond the view of man, as they are seldom seen. Now and then, at great distances of time, report is made of some such monster of the deep, which however gains but little credit, and is given up as fabulous, or finally forgotten. The northern seas about Greenland, the coast of Norway, &c. have generally been given as their places of habitation. The Encyclopedia, under the title of *Sea Serpent*, quotes a marvellous account of this monster as given by Guthrie; who states, "that in 1756 one of them was shot by a master of a ship; its head resembled that of a horse; the mouth was large and black, as were the eyes, a white mane hanging from its neck; it floated on the surface of the water, and held its head at least two feet out of the sea; between the head and neck were 7 or 8 folds, which were very thick; and the length of the snake was more than 100 yards, some say fathoms." Guthrie

gives some other particularities of this animal, which he says would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath; and then adds, that "Egede, a very reputable author, says, that on the 6th July, 1734, a large and frightful sea monster raised itself so high out of the water, that his head reached above the main top mast of the ship; had a long sharp snout, broad paws, and spouted water like a whale; the body seemed to be covered with scales; the skin was uneven and wrinkled, and the lower part was formed like a snake. The body of this monster is said to be as thick as a hog's head, his skin variegated like a tortoise shell, and his excrement corrosive." The Encyclopedia however doubt the existence of the *Sea Serpent*; they consider its reported bulk to be so disproportionate to all the known animals of our globe, as to require more than ordinary evidence to render it credible; and the evidence in the two cases cited, is so feeble and unsatisfactory, that no man of sound judgment would think it sufficient to establish the truth of an extraordinary fact. In the present case, however, there are hundreds who can testify to the existence of a creature of a very monstrous and marvellous bulk and form, and such as was never before seen so near our coast.

### FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

#### THE SEA SERPENT.

It appears from various accounts, that the favorite food of this new visitor is bait fish, (herring, squid and pohadan.) Is it not probable, then, that he has been attracted to our coast at this time by the unusual schools of these fish which have been known to abound on the whole coast of Massachusetts this summer? We have been informed by gentlemen from Cape Cod, that immense quantities of squid have appeared on that coast, and been thrown ashore on the land; and we have accounts from other quarters of the appearance of herrings, &c. in large numbers. Having exhausted Cape Ann harbor, this voracious Fish-Eater will probably search for his meals in the harbors and inlets in which this food abounds, and visit of course the south shore. We publish this suggestion, that those who have the means, and the inclination, to adventure for him, may be in readiness; and can assure a handsome fortune to those who may be so fortunate as to capture him, for exhibition.

Postscript.—The Serpent was seen yesterday morning off Kettle Island, between Manchester and Cape Ann; he was following and feasting on a large school of alewives.

### FROM THE NEW-YORK CHRONICLE.

#### MISS CARABOO.

ANOTHER FAIR IMPOSTOR (if imposture of any kind can be called fair) has been lately figuring in England, to the no small amusement of John Bull, who is always wonderfully pleased with a hoax. A beautiful female, of fascinating and graceful manners, but speaking a language which no one could understand, made her appearance on the first of April last, at Almondsbury, as suddenly as if she had dropped from the clouds. Her novel situation and interesting appearance, excited the attention of Mrs. Worrall, a very benevolent lady, who immediately took her under her protection. For more than two months, she continued under this hospitable roof, the subject of conversation, conjecture, and speculation, throughout the kingdom. It was generally supposed that she was a Chinese; but though she wrote with great facility, her characters were as new and unintelligible to the learned as her accents. She lived principally on vegetables, like a Hindoo; went to the top of the house to worship the sun; could swim, dive, and fence, with great grace and activity. She called herself *Caraboo*, and intimated by signs that she escaped from a ship on the coast, on board of which she had been ill treated, and exhibited her back which was much scarified. Some thought that she must have escaped from one of the Barbary corsairs, which were about that time hovering on the coast; others thought her a Chinese; one asserted her to be a Circassian, another a Javanessa, a third a Gypsy. Her manuscript was sent to Oxford, but nothing could be made of it; the gentlemen of the India department were equally ignorant, and Miss *Caraboo* was beginning to be considered as a native of another planet; when lo! the bubble burst, and John Bull, for the thousandth time, looked like an ass. *Caraboo* heard something said about applying to the East India Directors for the relief of the fair stranger; she saw Dr. Wilkinson depart for London on the charitable mission; she understood that she was to proceed thither herself on the following day; affairs were becoming too formidable—the idea of appearing before the Metropolitan scrutineers was too terrible for the tender nerves of the "Princess of Javasu!" She therefore thought it prudent to throw off the mask; and after inviting her humane patroness to a private audience, surprised her by speaking in her native tongue—plain down-right English! declaring herself an impostor! Thus the strange lady, who talked *Heathen Greek*, swam like a fish, dived like a duck, worshipped the sun, flourished a dagger, and eat *curry*, proved to be neither more nor less than plain Mary Baker, the erratic child of honest parents, in the humble village of Witheridge, in the county of Devon. She is now on her way to America, and will probably arrive in a few days.

### NEW-YORK, AUGUST 23.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died, at the Watering Place, Rockaway, Long-Island, on Sunday morning the 24th of August, instant, JOSEPH GEORGE HOLMAN, esq. in the 53d year of his age.

Mr. Holman was a native of England, and a descendant of sir John Holman, baronet, of Warkworth Castle, Banbury. He received the early part of his education at the academy, Soho Square, London. In 1780, he entered Queen's College, Oxford, and such was the estimation in which he was held, that he received the honors of the University after he became attached to the theatrical corps. While at school he had distinguished himself by his scenic exhibitions, and Garrick, who there witnessed his representation of Hamlet, pronounced most favourably of his performance. His first appearance on a public stage was in the character of Romeo, at the Covent Garden Theatre, in 1784; his reception is said to have been in the highest degree flattering, and fully justified the anticipations of his friends. He arrived in this country in the fall of 1812, since which time he uninterruptedly pursued his histrionic career.

The abilities of Mr. Holman as an actor are sufficiently declared by his maintaining a powerful rivalry with Kemble, and his Lord Townley will long be remembered with admiration by the lovers of the drama in both hemispheres. He was distinguished as a gentleman, and a scholar; and by the urbanity of his manners, and the force of his talents, greatly contributed to enhance the character of his profession. The virtues of his heart are known to all with whom he was in a habit of intercourse.

The principal of Mr. Holman's writings for the stage, were, *Abroad and at Home*; the *Votary of Wealth*; *What a Blunder! Love gives the Alarm*; and the *Gazette Extraordinary*.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Mr. CHARLES BRADFORD, of Lexington, to Miss MARY ANN CORLIS of Bourbon.

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Javanese dialect, has taken a passage in the brig Robert and Ann, at Bristol, for Philadelphia. She is said to have been detected in her imposture, although no motive is assigned for her conduct.

### FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

A gentleman lately from St. Croix, has favored us with the following statement, which we do not recollect to have seen noticed in any of the papers, though it is more than a month since the affair to which it relates transpired. Some American sailors belonging to the ship *Gleaner*, of New-York, while at West End St. Croix, went ashore one evening and got into a fray with a part of the crew of a Danish government vessel. The Americans, though fewer in number than their antagonists, came off victorious, having handled the Danes very roughly; they then retired peaceably to their ship.—The next day a barge from the Danish vessel put off with a number of sailors, but no officer, and rowed towards the *Gleaner*. When they got within speaking distance, they laid on their oars and let fly a volley of abusive epithets at our tars, who to do them justice were not slow in returning it; but it seems that this wordy warfare did not satisfy them altogether, though the odds were no doubt in their favor; for they peited the Danes with whatever missiles they could lay their hands on, which caused those doughty champions to consult their safety by a precipitate flight. A formal complaint was thereupon made by the Danish officers to the Governor of the Island, of the great indignity which the crew of the *Gleaner* had offered to the Danish flag!

The Governor immediately held a Court of Examination, and all the *Gleaner's* crew were ordered ashore to be tried. The Americans had the benefit of the best counsel the Island afforded, and the public sentiment was almost wholly in their favor.—The Danish sailors were proved to have been the aggressors in every instance, and both the law and evidence completely acquitted the Americans of the charge upon which they were arraigned: Yet the *righteous* Governor decided, that, although there was nothing established against them which could merit punishment in the eye of the law, it was nevertheless necessary that an example should be made of one of their party in order to appease the clamours of the plaintiffs!—He therefore commanded that the Steward of the *Gleaner* should be selected for punishment, and receive 25 lashes!—It was in vain that this poor fellow pleaded the injustice and hardship of the sentence; it was in vain that (in the true spirit of an American tar) he besought them to shoot him, rather than subject him to the disgrace of a public flogging; and it was equally in vain that his Captain, and the respectable counsel employed in his behalf, remonstrated against the scandalous proceeding;—the sentence was rigidly executed, and the man was whipped!

The American Consul at St. Thomas was immediately apprized of this disgraceful proceeding, and, we learn, drew up a formal statement of it, which he transmitted to our government by the Schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain Rhodes, who arrived at this port a short time since.—It is unnecessary to comment upon this flagrant outrage, which carries its own appeal to the feeling of every American citizen. We have the fullest confidence in our government, that it will never permit even the meanness of its citizens to be abused or oppressed by a foreign government, whatever may be the consequences.

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# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

## CATTLE FAIR.

The semi-annual Fair, for the exhibition of Cattle, &c. and the awarding of premiums for the best specimens of the various objects exhibited, was yesterday held at Capt. Fowler's Garden, under the direction of the Agricultural Society, at whose sitting the venerable ex-governor SHELBY presided. The inclemency of the day did not prevent a full meeting; and the Fair afforded strong evidences of a growing zeal and attention on the part of the farmers of Kentucky, to the improvement of their domestic sources of wealth. The proceedings, in detail, will hereafter be published.

## PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Our Washington correspondent, under a recent date, informs us that "federalism is getting possession of power in the metropolis of the union, as fast as the *sapping system* will enable it; and those who, in the reign of terror, and since, combatted for republicanism, for Jefferson and Madison, begin to find themselves in the back ground. Depend on it [he continues] this is a new era in politics; and you need not be surprised to find, before the end of four years more, Harrison Gray Otis in the cabinet, or sent on a foreign mission. The great body of republicans know not what to think. Three years ago they were told, and truly told, that Otis and Quincy were nearly as bad as traitors to the country. Now, they see these same persons hand in hand with some of the first men of the republican ranks. To plain honest minds, all this seems irreconcilable; and so it must appear to every one who is not in the secret."

This, it must be confessed, is a dark picture of the course which things are said to be taking in the general government. Yet it is drawn by the hand of a veteran master in politics; by a man who has always been a steady republican; and there must be some foundation for the representation. It is a fact, which we know from personal observation, that federalism has always had too strong a foothold in the offices at Washington; and the republicans there, "those who combatted for Jefferson and Madison" upon principle, have been kept too much in the "back-ground." But, that a *sapping system*; a system of federal intrigue, and servility to the executive, after the system of calumny and abuse has been exhausted in vain; that such a system should be conceived at, or yielded to, by an administration elected by the republican party, and should threaten to prostrate republicanism in the dust, is a fact which even our imagination, jealous as it is, can hardly yet realize. But the suspicion of our correspondent, that Mr. Otis may come into the cabinet, or be sent on a foreign embassy, ere four years more elapse, is not without plausibility. Ever since the mission from the Hartford convention was deputed to Washington, and its members, of whom Mr. Otis was one, mortified and ridiculed about the reception with which they met, that gentleman has paid particular attention to Mr. Monroe. He came, with his family, to Washington, last winter, to witness the inauguration of the President; he was marked in his attentions to that officer, then and before. He has since cut a conspicuous figure in the courtly style in which the federalists of Boston received the President, in his recent tour. He is, too, one of the federal committee, who, it appears by the latest Boston papers, were about to give a public dinner to Mr. Adams, the head of the state or foreign department. Now, all this new-born zeal and affection for the first and second officers in the executive government, indicate that a *sapping system* has, in reality, commenced; that Mr. Otis and his friends are aiming by undermining flattery, to attain that official consequence, which they have hitherto failed to compass by factious opposition and vituperation.

But it will be idle and ridiculous in Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, if they meditate any thing of the sort, to attempt to conciliate or amalgamate the two parties. They have their choice before them; either to adhere to the republican party with the same fidelity and constancy, with which that party have adhered to principle and to the republican administration; or to conciliate and form an alliance with federalism, and then retire to private life. The republican party never can, without proclaiming their own want of principle, consent to support in power, men, who seek to strengthen their administration by a coalition with federalists.

Let us not be understood as yet believing that such a coalition is contemplated by any republican high in office in the general administration: We cannot credit the suggestion. We hope that a dereliction of principle of this kind; that a policy so weak and wicked, has not reached the general government. We trust that profligacy of this nature is confined to the "old school" party in Pennsylvania, and to the present imbecile administration of Kentucky. We think that Mr. Monroe has had too much experience of the *good-will* of federalism, to yield all at once to its deceitful and fatal embraces.

It is stated upon the word of Mr. Pope himself, that he has offered to the acting governor his resignation of the office of Secretary of State; but much difficulty having been experienced in the selection of a successor, who would accept the office, Mr. Pope, it is believed, has determined to hold it some time longer. Indeed, it is rumored that unless that gentleman should condescend to continue in the capacity of secretary, the office would go begging, so far at least as respects republicans. No democrat of popularity or standing would choose to put himself into the odious character of secretary to the present acting governor, or to link his hopes with the tottering fortunes of that officer. Hence the reluctance to part with his friend Mr. Pope, and the *disinterested* resolution of the latter to retain his post, in order to require col. Slaughter for the sacrifices he has made, vainly made to be sure, to re-establish the secretary in the "good will" of the people! But really, now, it is a matter of very little importance, as regards a new election of governor, whether Mr. Pope resign, or not, the post of secretary. The great body of republicans, the calumny of federalists to the contrary notwithstanding, are on principle in favor of a new governor; and no artifice, no stratagem of the federal or *no-party* triumvirate in Frankfort, will divert the legislature or the people from carrying into effect the right of a new election.

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## PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

We regret to state that great inconvenience is experienced in this state, from inattention at Washington to the punctual placing of funds in the hands of the agent for the payment of military pensions, on the 4th of March and September in every year. The government has money enough here for the purpose; but it cannot be used without special authority. The consequence is, that many of those entitled to pensions, who come up to receive them at the regular periods for their payment, go away disappointed, or remain some time at an expense which considerably diminishes the value of their pensions. The evil has been repeatedly represented to the war department; and it is unfortunate that so much *practical* indifference should have been exhibited on the subject.

## GAZETTE SUMMARY.

London dates to July 20 mention the death of Mr. Ponsonby, the opposition leader in the house of commons.—Mr. Wooller is said to be coming out to America.—The new plan of finance in Spain, which was so violently opposed by the priesthood, has been postponed for sometime.—A Brussels paper says that war between America and England was probable! This is *news* indeed.

Kentucky Tobacco at Gibraltar, July 6, was \$10 to 11, but declining.

We have no late accounts from Mr. Gregor.

The tone of the French papers, restricted as is their freedom at present, is very friendly towards America, of which they speak as the "asylum of the worthy, the industrious, and the persecuted."—French liberality, in this respect, has been justly contrasted with English prejudice and misrepresentation. "The progress of elementary instruction in France appears to be rapid and extensive. Lancasterian schools are multiplied exceedingly. In many parts, the children are so delighted with this mode of instruction, that they besiege the doors of the schools before the appointed hour of opening them. The duke de Rochefoucault has established one at Liancourt. In a town in the south, a school for agriculture is united to the Lancasterian, with great advantage. The many discoveries in the arts, too, recorded in the French papers, show that the ingenuity of the people has not suffered shipwreck with their national independence. If, they are not the best politicians, they are unquestionably most enlightened in the arts and sciences—not forgetting the arts of life."

The Cadets have been required by a circular to rejoin the military Academy at West Point immediately.

The Spanish fleet of merchantmen, which sailed from Havana two months ago for Cadiz, has been captured by a squadron of patriot privateers. The Spanish frigate *Sebena*, from Vera Cruz, with three millions five hundred thousand dollars on board, destined for Cadiz, was to sail from Havana about the 6th instant.

A great mortality prevails at Point Petre, island of Guadalupe; it has swept off numbers of the native inhabitants, and nearly all the regular troops; inasmuch, that drafts were made on the citizens for defence. The proclamation permitting the importation of flour from America into that island, would expire on the 15th instant, and would not, it was said, be renewed.—The yellow fever is stated to prevail in Charleston, and something of the same sort in Savannah; in consequence, the local authorities of Philadelphia and New-York have required vessels coming from the south to perform quarantine. Charleston was nearly deserted by its citizens, thousands retreating to Sullivan's island, and living in tents. The council chamber had appropriated 3000 dollars towards the relief of the poor of that city, during the sickness.

In New-Orleans a malignant disease, no doubt the yellow fever, continues to prove extremely destructive to the lives of people, particularly to boatmen and other strangers; 15 or 20 are stated to be taken off in a day; several of the passengers in the steam boat Washington, arrived at Shippingport, died on the passage up the river, and one since.

Jonathan Russell, ambassador to Sweden, his lady and daughter, and Edward Wyer, consul at Hamburg, have sailed from Boston in the ship *Persia*, for Amsterdam.

The navy court martial, for the trial of Col. Wharton of the marine corps, has decided that it has not the requisite jurisdiction; and a military court martial, composed of Col. King, President, Col. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. Bail, Lawrence, W. K. Armstrong, G. Armstrong and Jones,

Majors Davis and McDonald as supernumeraries, was to assemble in Washington on the 10th instant, to try him. The charges were preferred by Major Henderson.

The Salem Gazette says that two Sharks appeared to be almost constantly in attendance on the great Sea Serpent at Gloucester—whether as his humble servants, or as a reconnoitring party, to see what sort of gentleman he is, or to find some vulnerable part, and watch some favorable opportunity to attack and destroy him, is not known.

A serpent, somewhat resembling the one which now attracts the public attention, was slain by Regulus and his army on the banks of the river Bagrada, in the first Punic War. It was 120 feet long, and could be killed only by repeatedly slinging stones from military engines; its skin was impenetrable to darts. Livy says that several of the Roman soldiers were buried in the wide caverns of its body, and many pressed to death in the spiral volumes of its tail. A similar serpent, 100 feet long, about 30 years ago, is stated to have crossed the deck of a Marblehead vessel on the coast of Surinam.

The first vote the Duke of Wellington has given in the British House of Lords, has been against the Catholic Claims.—The prohibition of the exportation of cotton yarn is now a favorite object with many in England, to encourage the weaving in that country. The subject is before Parliament. The makers of wrought nails in England have petitioned Parliament against the use of machinery. The Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow have agreed to petition Parliament to repeal the laws regulating the interest on money. The editor of the London Sun says, "We do not believe there will be such a modification in the British edicts, as to allow Americans, in their own vessels, a free and unrestricted participation in the trade of the British West Indies," on account of the great want of employment for the shipping of Britain, &c.—They had an account in England of the general failure of the sugar crops in the West Indies.—The Prince Regent is said to have purchased the Castle of Count Waldeleben, in Hanover, with its grand collection of statues and paintings, for 1,000,000 dollars.—There were imported at Liverpool from July 1st to 7th, from the United States, 35,871 bbls flour. Imported previously, this year, 294,958.—Total 336,829.

## MILLEDGEVILLE, (GEO.) AUG. 12.

### SALES OF ALABAMA LANDS.

The public lands now selling here have brought so far good prices.—rime river low grounds average from 40 to 50 dollars. A fraction of 170 acres, part of the *Big Bend* of the Alabama, sold as high as *seventy dollars* the acre. Other parcels adjoining were bid off above \$40 and \$50. A large fraction, containing several hundred acres of high land, on the *Trm Mdt Bluff*, which lies opposite the *Big Bend*, and is said to be an excellent site for a town, sold for 30 dollars an acre. In that Township, (No 16 in Range 17) purchasers it is believed were found for every section. Those best acquainted with the choice Alabama low grounds, assert that its fertility is inexhaustible, and that it will produce for almost an indefinite term of years, in constant cultivation, 100 bushels of corn to the acre! This assertion is repeated by so many respectable persons who know the land, that great as the product may appear, we cannot suppose there is any exaggeration.

## MANUFACTURES.

Support them, they'll support you.—The present season will go far to convince many, who have hitherto been incredulous of the policy and necessity of patronizing domestic manufactures. Our crops of every kind are abundant—there will probably be little foreign demand—and where will the surplus be disposed of?—EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS would greatly enlarge the market and enhance the price; and unless these are patronized and supported, there will, should the labors of our husbandmen continue to be blessed, be every year "enough and to spare."—We hope prejudices on this subject will yield to reason and reflection, before our tottering manufactures crumble into dust. British monopoly is established, our money is sent abroad forever for goods that might have been made at home, and our produce rots in our granaries for want of buyers and consumers, whom we might have invited to our country.

Trenton T. American.

## MASONIC.

At a grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, held in this town last month, the following persons were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing twelve months: M. W. Wm. H. RICHARDSON, G. M. R. W. THOS. BODLEY, D. G. M. W. JAMES G. BIRNEY, G. J. W. M. R. W. C. W. CLOUD, G. CHAPLAIN. J. OS. C. BRECKINRIDGE, G. ORATOR. ROBERT S. TODD, G. SECRETARY. GABRIEL TANDY, G. TREASURER. GEORGE B. KNIGHT, G. D. EDWARD COLEMAN, G. D. ASA K. LEWIS, G. MARSHAL. SAM'L SHEPARD, G. SWORD BEARER. FRANCIS WALKER, G. ST'D & TY'R. N. S. PORTER, G. PURSUIVANT.

## FOR SALE,

A FIVE ACRE LOT, ON which there is a new Brick House, situated between James Haggins, Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin; the terms will be one half in hand, the balance in one and two years. It is thought unnecessary to give a description of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to Dr. Thomas P. Ross, or the subscriber.

WILLIAM ROSS.

September 13—4

# THEATRE.

## THIS EVENING

Will be presented for the first time, the celebrated play called  
**SUCH THINGS ARE,**  
OF THE NOBLE PHILANTHROPIST.  
Performed with universal applause and admiration in Europe and America.

To which will be added for the first time by the present Company, the celebrated Comic Opera, called

**THE PADLOCK,**  
With the Original SONGS, DUTCHES, TATOS, CHARACTERS, &c. &c.  
[For particulars see bills of the day.]  
Sept. 13—1t

## Postponement of Fire-Works.

IN consequence of the rain for a day or two past, the exhibition by Mr. Gaston of his LAST FIREWORKS, is postponed until WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th of September; when will be presented a Grand Pyrotechnic, never acted here before, called

## The Black Forest.

IN THREE ACTS.  
The different pieces of the Fire Works will be exhibited between the acts, and after the Pyrotechnic. Before which will be exhibited the GRAND WHEEL OF FORTUNE, in fires of different colours, &c.

The whole to be ended with the burning of the cave and part of the forest, in great brilliant fire, rain of fire, cannon, mortars, and a host of Sky Rockets.

Mr. Gaston has arranged his inclosure for the exhibition, and has spared neither pains nor trouble to make the evening's entertainment as agreeable as possible.

A Military Band of Music, under the direction of M. Munjin, has been engaged for the occasion.

The commencement of the performances, at half past 6 o'clock in the evening, will be announced by the explosion of three Sky Rockets.

Tickets one dollar—Children half price—Tickets to be had at the usual places.

Of the *bird of Paradise* of the town of Lexington, held at the court-house August 9th, 1817.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That from and after the 10th day of Sept. next ensuing, that no person or persons shall be permitted to sell any provision or any kind of marketing within the bounds of the old Market house, or on the public square of the Town aforesaid, until after said market house shall be removed.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained by the Trustees aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall be found or discovered to violate the above law, shall be fined for every such offence, in a sum not less than five dollars and not more than ten dollars; to be recovered before a justice of the peace and paid over to the Treasurer of the town aforesaid, by the officer or officers hereafter named, for the use and benefit of the town aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained by the Trustees aforesaid, That no provisions or marketing of any kind, shall be sold, within the bounds of the Town aforesaid before ten o'clock on any market days, except in the market house a street, without being subject to the law mentioned in section two.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained by the Trustees aforesaid, That the Clerks of Water street market house, and the day watch be, and they are hereby required to enforce the above laws, by collecting the fines therein mentioned and paying them over to the Treasurer aforesaid, for the use and benefit of the town aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained by the Trustees aforesaid, That all laws or parts of laws interfering with the above laws be and are hereby repealed.

Test—ROBERT MEGOWAN, CLK.  
September 13—3t

## English Cattle at Auction.

Monday the 20th day of October next, will be sold without reserve, a choice stock of CATTLE for breeding, being the entire stock of the subscriber, who has given great attention for several years past in selecting the best animals that could be procured in this state, for the purpose—They are principally from the stock of Tebbles, Hume, Inskip, Smith, and Crockett, with the young cattle of his own raising, and are now sold not from choice but necessity; there are no cattle in the state superior to them, either in form, color or blood. Farmers and graziers, who have not this breed of cattle, will find this sale, have an opportunity of supplying themselves; those who have them know their value, and will no doubt enlarge their stock. A steer of the improved breed, will fetch from the butcher at 3 years old, double the money that a steer of four years old will of the common breed; whereby a year's keep of the animal is saved, the risk of life for a year, and double the sum is put into the farmer's pocket, one year sooner, which is another saving or gain of the interest—and further, this breed of cattle gives a greater quantity of milk. In no country in the world, do butter and cheese bear as high a price as in this, compared with the price of grain. The stock consists of 150 head, amongst which are, some choice MILCH COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES and YOUNG BULLS.

ALSO WILL BE SOLD, SAME TIME AND TERMS,  
1 imported Bull, 2 years old;  
1 imported Heifer, ditto with calf;  
1 three year old Bull;  
1 two year old ditto.

The two last are brothers, being the best calves that Capt. William Smith ever sold, are out of his famous Cow that has won the two cups at the cattle shows, and by his full blooded Bull—Also,

1 year old bull calf by Hume's bull,  
1 ditto do. by ditto  
1 ditto do. by Inskip's brindle bull,  
dam by Smith's bull, grand dam by Harrison's bull, great grand dam by Patton's short horn bull.  
20 young Steers—and  
2 yoke of Oxen.  
And 300 choice 12 blooded Ewes, that have been to the back.

20 choice Merino Bucks.  
20 do do Ewes.  
Terms of sale, 12 months credit; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Sanders, 13th Sept. 1817—6

## TO FULLERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.  
YOU now have the opportunity of supplying yourselves with DEWE'S PATENT MACHINES, for shaving broad and narrow cloths. The Shears of these Machines are one twisted and one straight blade with cast-steel edges warranted, also warranted and defended to purchasers. Those that are in want of these machines, can be supplied by directing a line to the subscriber, or calling on him at C. Wickliffe's tavern, Lexington, where all orders will be punctually attended to, and the machines put in operation at their factories or mills.

JENKS BROWN, Agent.

September 6—8t

# AUCTION.

## On Thursday the 18th inst.

WILL be sold on a credit of 60 days, for approved negotiable paper,  
3 SIDE BOARDS TABLES;  
4 pair MADISON TABLES;  
3 HIGH-POST BEDSTEADS;  
1 elegant HAIR SOFA.  
With sundry other articles of Furniture.  
Also, A LOT OF GROUND,  
Having a front of 37 feet, and extending back 200 feet to the lot occupied by Charles Humphreys, Esq.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, at Mr. George Hay's Shoe Store on Main street, where the furniture may be seen at any time prior to the sale.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auc'rs.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—1t

## NOTICE.

A LE GRAND having taken into partnership Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction and Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
13th Sept. 1817—4t

## Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.

A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.  
N. B. They will also attend particularly to out-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.  
Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817—4t

## AUCTION SALE.

THIS MORNING (at 10 O'CLOCK) at Le Grand & Co's. auction rooms, will be sold a variety of DRY GOODS, consisting of  
Fine Fancy Muslin and Muslin Robes, with elegant borders  
Leno Ribbons and Dimities.  
Silk Ribbons and Cotton Laces  
Silk and Lacy gentlemen and ladies Gloves  
Cotton Hosiery and Printed Calicoes  
Silk Shawls of various sizes, &c. &c.  
ALSO,  
A large assortment of HARDWARE,  
consisting of  
Barlow, Shoe and Butcher Knives  
Inkstands, Sheep Shears, Scissors  
Shoe Tacks, Pocket Knives  
Tin'd, Britannia and Pewter Table Spoons  
do do do Tea do  
Pit and Hand saw Files  
Iron and brass bell'd Candlesticks  
Double and single Portmanteau and Saddle  
Bag Locks  
Fish-Hooks and Gimbles  
Files and Rasps of all sizes  
Green, buck and white bone handled Knives  
and Forks, &c. &c. &c.  
N. B. The above Hard-ware will be sold on a liberal credit.

A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Auc'n & Com. Merchants.  
Sept. 13, 1817—1t

## BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

On Wednesday next, 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, p. m. AT LE GRAND & CO'S Auction Room, WILL be offered for sale a splendid and large collection of BOOKS, consisting of works of the most eminent Authors,  
ANCIENT AND MODERN;  
ON THEOLOGY, LAW, PHYSIC, PHILOSOPHY, MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS;  
Together with the most novel and approved NOVELS, PLAYS, &c.  
Also, several thousand best Quills, Lead Pencils, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, &c. &c.  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Auc'rs & Com. Merchants.  
September 13—1t

## Just Received

From New-Orleans, via Shippingport  
A CONSIGNMENT OF  
10 Quarter Casks SHERRY WINE,  
12 ditto do. 4th proof JAMAICA SPIRITS,  
12 CRATES EDGED WARE, assorted,  
12 BOXES SHEET TIN,  
2 Bbls. COPPERAS,  
2 do. BRIMSTONE,  
For sale on very moderate terms.

Also—Writing, Letter, Printing & Wrapping PAPER.  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Auc'rs & Com. Merchants.  
Sept. 13, 1817—4t

## A CARD.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will re-open his DANCING SCHOOL at his own Ball Room on FAIRBANKS the 10th of October next, where he will teach his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of DANCING in all its various branches, with new and fashionable Cotillions.  
Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. M. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill street.  
Days of Tuition, *Paidays* and *Saturdays* every week from 9 to 12 in the morning, and 3 to 6 in the evening. Number of lessons as usual.  
Lex. Sept. 13—6t  
The Editors of the Reporter and Western Monitor, are requested to publish the above.

## J. C. WENZEL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF  
**PIANO FORTES,**  
ORNAMENTED AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS, OF superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.  
He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes manufactured by the best workman in Philadelphia; and has just received from Boston and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of MUSIC. Also, a variety of FLUTES, with one, six, or eight keys—CHAMBER ORGANS, CLARINETTS, VIOLINS, and other musical instruments, &c. &c.  
He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of MAHOGANY VENEERING, of the best Jamaica wood, for cabinet-makers, and VENEERING SAWS.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—4t

## NOTICE.

I TAKE this method of informing the public, that I intend to decline waiting on the public, in the line I have heretofore done, and after the first day of October next, no person need apply.  
SALLY ROBERTS.  
September 13—3t

# Tammany Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag on Wednesday evening next, half an hour previous to the going down of the Sun.  
D. J. AYRES, Sec.  
Month of Corn, 13th,  
Y. D. 325.

## Seebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,  
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)  
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.  
CONSISTING OF—  
BROAD CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES,  
CASSINETTS,  
SATINETTS,  
KERSEYS,  
NEGRO CLOTHS,  
BLANKETS,  
HARD-WARE,  
NAILS of every description, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.  
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—4t

The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

## Cohen's Lottery & Exchange-Office, Baltimore.

100,000 DOLLARS  
HIGHEST PRIZE!

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.)

GRAND SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE  
SURGICAL INSTITUTION  
OF BALTIMORE.

1 prize of - - - 100,000 DOLLARS  
1 prize of - - - 50,000 DOLLARS  
1 prize of - - - 20,000 DOLLARS  
1 prize of - - - 10,000 DOLLARS  
4 prizes of - - - 5,000 DOLLARS  
10 prizes of - - - 1,000 DOLLARS  
20 prizes of - - - 500 DOLLARS  
100 prizes of - - - 100 DOLLARS  
2000 prizes of - - - 50 DOLLARS

8000 Tickets only—not two blanks to a prize.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOW:

1st drawn Number will be entitled to 5,000 DOLLARS

1st drawn 800 Blanks, entitled to Fifty Dollars each

4 first drawn Nos. 2d day, will be each entitled to 500 DOLLARS

4 first drawn Nos. 3d day, will be each entitled to 1,000 DOLLARS

1st drawn Number, 4th day, will be entitled to 5,000 DOLLARS

4 first drawn Nos. 5th day, will be each entitled to 500 DOLLARS

1st drawn Number, 6th day, will be entitled to 10,000 DOLLARS

4 first drawn Nos. 7th day, will be each entitled to 500 DOLLARS

1st drawn Number, 8th day, will be entitled to 50,000 DOLLARS

1st drawn Number, 9th day, will be entitled to 100,000 DOLLARS

Price of TICKETS, FIFTY DOLLARS.



## DIRECT TAX OF 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated, and that he is authorized to receive the said Taxes, with an addition of 10 per cent thereon: Provided, such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, has notified that the Tax had become due.

For what County	Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.
Jefferson	ditto
Bullitt	ditto
Shelby	ditto
Henry	ditto
Clay	8th day of November, 1816
Garrard	ditto
Mercer	ditto
Madison	ditto
Christian	19th day of March, 1817
Muhlenburg	ditto
Ohio & Davis	ditto
Hopkins	ditto
Caldwell	ditto
Breckinridge	ditto
Grayson	ditto
Livingston	ditto
Henderson	ditto
Union	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,  
Collector, designated by the  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the U. States, in this state, will insert the above 8 weeks.

## Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hump Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an *Extensive Machinery* for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply to the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS DODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.  
Lexington, July 19—tf

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MEGOWAN, having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, only, under the firm of  
BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,  
Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper Streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 10—tf

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky. on Short street, first Brick House below Lanphear's Hotel) wishes to sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he now lives; a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22, convenient back buildings, good water, stables, carriage house, &c. Also, an ODD LOT of 5 acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by 150, on one of which lots is a well built two story log house, a good well of water, stables, &c. all of which property will be sold far below its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for Land in the country.

June 16—6m

## FOR SALE.

- On accommodating terms, the following property:
- 1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.
  - 1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42 feet, with a brick stable thereon.
  - 1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.
  - 1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.
  - 1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCall's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.
  - 1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.
  - 5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 5 1/2 acres, enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.
  - 1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALIAM.  
July 19, 1817.—tf

**Important notice to the Ladies.**  
THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be produced in Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the systems of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Box, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49—tf

## LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give Lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Oratory, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female part of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.  
Lexington, March 16. tf

## TABACCO.

1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Jan. 17—3 tf

## THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no dearer—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper; that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by the most obedient servant.

December 27, 1816—52—tf  
**ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.**—The subscribers have erected a large Bake-house at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: *Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit*; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of *Loaf Bread*. Such of the citizens who please to favour them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—tf  
**YEST.**  
THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of YEST fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the *Alluvion Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—tf



**STILLS FOR SALE.**—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish *STILLS & BOILERS*, of any size, at the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on the *TANNING BUSINESS*, as usual.

Two or three Journeymen Tanners will be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.  
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7—tf

## BRADFORD & WILSON,

POOL HINDERS.

HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12—tf

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILL.

Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the most manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

SILVER PLATING.—DAVID J. SAYRE,

respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the Silver Plating Business in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance.—He has and intends to keep on hand, an elegant assortment of *Plated Briddles, Bits, Stirrup Leads, Carriage & Harness Mountings*, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

June 28—tf

## IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Maclean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.  
Lexington, December 21, 1816. 53—tf

## FOR SALE, the HOUSE & LOT on Mar-

ket-street, now occupied by Mr. Desfontaines, first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopalian. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 14 miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.  
April 8, 1816. 16—tf

## FOR SALE, 724 acres of FIRST RATE

LAND, 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. 51—tf WM. TOD

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 9, 1817.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Kentucky.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri River; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North-Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's' landings within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a one of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four parts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of any of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also the permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to all for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEO. GRAHAM,  
Acting Secretary of War.

Note.—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next.

June 28—1st

## LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday 22d of October, 1817, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of TWO LOTS of GROUND belonging to Thomas Necker, situated on Lower street, continued South-West of High street.—No. 9. Thirty-seven feet front on Lower street, back to C. Humphreys line; and No. 16. Forty feet front on same street, running back to C. Humphreys line.

Also at the same time & place by virtue of a deed of Trust,

ONE LOT

belonging to Hugh Crawford, situated on Lower street, continued.—No. 5. 40 Feet on said street back to C. Humphreys line.

Also at the same time & place, by virtue of a deed of Trust,

ONE LOT

belonging to Enoch Francis. No. 3. 40 Feet on Lower street, and back to C. Humphreys line.

The above 4 Lots will be sold in consequence of the parties neglecting to make payments for the purchase of the same, of which all concerned will hereby take notice.

A credit of Sixty days will be given, the purchaser giving approved security.

Attention will be given by  
RICHARD HIGGINS, Trustee.

Lex. August 30, 1817—3t.

## WOOD WANTED.

Wanted a large quantity of GOOD SOUND WOOD.

FOR which the highest price will be given in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON WOOLLEN FACTORY.

August 30—tf

## BEAR & OTTER SKINS

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse. Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—52—tf

## THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Fine Dollars is the price; good pasturage or moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 50 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those of other bulls.

JOHN FOWLER.  
Lexington, July 26, 1817—tf

## Lexington Manufactory.

THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, are happy in announcing to the public, that their buildings are completed and their machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERS, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also, FELTINGS for paper makers; BILLIARD CLOTHS, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description, or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best machinery and workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all times exchange the goods of their manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36—

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *Bradford's Kentucky Almanac*, FOR THE YEAR 1818.

Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.

“Don't give up the Ship.”

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st. and the court-house, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.  
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. tf

## INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

BENJAMIN LANPHEAR, formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee-House, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-cross and Short streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honour him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st January, 1817. 1—tf

## OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.—This admired

Watering Place is now elegantly furnished for the season, and ready for the reception of genteel visitors.

Every exertion will be made for the accommodation of the guests, by Mr. George Coleman and family.

June 23, 1817.—tf

## Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ELISHA J. WINTER & CO. was dissolved on the 4th instant by mutual consent. Elisha J. Winter will settle the concerns of the Partnership.

ELISHA J. WINTER,  
THOS. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.

## THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

GOODS on hand at very reduced prices for cash, either wholesale or retail. Country dealers and others will find it their interest to give him a call.

ELISHA J. WINTER.  
Lexington, July 26—tf

## State of Kentucky.

Jessamine Circuit, Set.—July Term, 1817.

PATRICK WATSON, for the benefit of WILLIAM WALTERS, complainant, against JOHN CAMPBELL, WILLIAM EPPERSON & ROBERT CHOCLETTE, defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant John Campbell not appearing, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. Therefore on motion of the complainant, it is ordered that unless he appear here on or before the first day of our next October Term and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state eight weeks successively agreeably to law.

A Copy. Attest,  
Aug. 9—8 DANL. B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.

## NEW GOODS.—Cheapside.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & Co. have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at the uppermost house on Cheapside, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens Ware, and Groceries, all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that have ever been brought to this market.

Lexington, April 22—17—tf

## State of Kentucky:

Jessamine Circuit, Set.—July Term, 1817.

WILLIAM MCCONNELL complainant, against JOHN CAMPBELL, WILLIAM EPPERSON and ROBERT CHOCLETTE, defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant John Campbell not appearing, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is therefore ordered, that unless he appear here on or before the first day of our next October Term and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state eight weeks successively agreeably to law.

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